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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1911.

Improved Trade Conditions.

Signs multiply that the year 1912 will
mark a distinct revival of business in
the United States, if not throughout
the world. In almost every line of
commercial activity indications point to
larger trade, increased production, and
greater confidence in the outlook.

Within the past ten days the financial
world was taken completely by surprise
when unexpectedly large orders for
structural steel and iron were recorded
in the chief producing centers. Travel-
ing men coming home to trading houses
for the holidays are bringing far greater
orders than were expected. Banks as
the financial basis for credit were never
in better shape, and it looks now as
though the business world was about to
stop worrying over the political boggy
and attend to its legitimate affairs of
industry, trade, and investment. Far-
seeing men are reaching the conclusion
that while the meddling of politics with
business is annoying and productive of
uncertainty, it is like the bark of the
dog which does not bite, and more and
more the idea is growing that activity
will do more to clear the atmosphere
than anything else.

There is no gainsaying the fact that
business has been through a very try-
ing period of discouragement and un-
certainty because of political attack,
Congressional probing, and court pro-
ceedings. Out of it all, however, is
coming a better understanding of the
rights of capital and a feeling of se-
curity that the people of the country
are really not the enemies but the
friends of business—big business—honest
and legitimately conducted. Result-
ing from this better feeling is appar-
ently a revival of business, effectual
and far-reaching.

It is evident that corporate industry
has reached the point where it realizes
that it can no longer pursue selfish ends
to the injury of the community, and the
more intelligent business men are now
working hand in hand with govern-
mental authority to bring about better
conditions.

Whenever they receive their pay, the
school-teachers will still be required to
report for duty on time.

Government Statistics.

Some of the trade papers are taking
Census Director Durand to task for
what they term his "imperfect and use-
less figures on lumber." The criticism
is aimed at the recently published
report of the Census Bureau on the
output of lumber, laths, and shingles
covering the period from 1907 to 1910,
inclusive.

Attention is called to the fact that
the reported production for 1910 is some
hundreds of thousands of feet less
than in 1909, which is explained in the
report by the statement that the totals
of 1909 were made from data taken
down by the census enumerators in the
field, while those of 1910 were compiled
from data received at the bureau through
correspondents. Commenting upon this
method of gathering statistics, the New
York Lumber Trade Journal declares
that at best the effort to secure any-
thing approaching actual statistics in a
widespread industry like lumber is ab-
solutely impossible, and the editor of
the Journal asserts that any conclusions
arrived at from the government tables
are of little value. It is also suggested
that the information contained in the
report is not worth what it cost, and
that the Census Bureau is maintained
chiefly to furnish political jobs, and
not because of the value of its sta-
tistics.

This, of course, is an extreme view,
for the tables on lumber compiled by
the government have much more value
than the contemporary quoted is will-
ing to admit. The fact is that the lum-
ber trade journals, some of them very
enterprising, never give the country any
statistics upon which to form an intelli-
gent conception of the output from this
important industry. The government
figures are all we have, confessedly
short of the real production as they
are. The one thing to be said in favor
of Director Durand's report is that it
shows positively that the output of lum-
ber for the period covered amounted
to the totals given, lacking only such
additions as the enumerators and corre-
spondents were unable to discover. Even
the critics do not deny this. If these are
the only figures available, therefore, and
if they are made as accurate as pos-

sible under the circumstances, why
this effort of the lumber press to dis-
credit them? Is it possible that the
lumber trade does not want any state-
ment of the output of the industry, lest
some curious persons may inquire too
closely into the operations of the large
associations which are said to control
output and prices by methods that are
best kept secret?

With rats, puffs, switches, and wigs on
the free list, some folks will not worry
their heads about the tariff.

She Would Throw Stones.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman, suffragette,
has publicly presented the astounding
doctrine that women might as well
"learn how to throw stones straight"
before they attempt to vote. It appears
that Miss Freeman took part in the
English suffrage riots, and has come
back to America with the message that
the women here should learn thoroughly
the most primitive form of attack against
the person of an enemy before assail-
ing the prejudice of men regarding the
right to vote by ballot.

If the advice of Miss Freeman is to
be taken seriously by American women,
it affords the enemies of female suf-
frage much encouragement. If women
are to wait until they can "throw stones
straight" before pressing for the ballot,
the battle will be some time delayed.
The most available records fail to show
one instance in which a woman ever
threw a stone and hit a mark. It is
conceivable that a crowd of men might
be in some danger from a crowd of
women throwing stones, especially if
the men were spread over considerable
territory; but the hits would surely be
purely accidental.

Miss Freeman either has forgotten, or
purposely ignores, the simple physiologi-
cal fact that the long collar bone in a
woman's shoulder makes it impossible
for her to throw stones easily, let alone
with accuracy. Providence may have
intended that women should vote in
due process of time, but an effectual
ban was placed upon their throwing
stones straight when Eve was created.

This is the season when everybody's
family tree should be an evergreen.

The Big Cotton Crop.

Southern newspapers just now take
a pessimistic view of the cotton out-
look. Commenting on the subject, the
Charleston Post says that South Caro-
lina never produced so much cotton as
this year, nor ever had so much of the
staple left unpicked in the field. At-
lanta papers repeat a similar statement
for Georgia, and the same holds true in
Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas.
Some observers go so far as to say
that a considerable portion of the esti-
mated crop of 14,885,000 bales will be
left unpicked where it was grown, be-
cause the planters do not think it worth
while to gather in and haul to market
9-cent cotton. A few Southern editors
assume a kind of vengeful tone in their
utterances, as though it would be well
to punish the world because it is not
willing to pay more than the current
price, and they blame the planters for an
overproduction which has made the
present prices possible.

There is an economic view of the
situation which intrudes, and while it
does not serve to salve the sore of the
Southern planter, it is still worthy of
consideration. This is that the world
wants cotton, and desires to procure
it as cheaply as it can be produced. This
is the motive behind countless experi-
ments in various parts of the world to
raise cotton and divide the producing
area so that it shall not all be con-
fined to one fortunate nation. Some
who have studied the matter deeply
maintain that the world should be sup-
plied with cotton at a maximum of 10
cents a pound, and that experiments in
its culture will not cease until it is
obtained.

As some of the Southern contem-
poraries point out, the enormous crop
of the present year is due directly to
the large acreage of 1911, inspired by
the shortage and high prices of 1910.
The results show, however, what many
have long held, that the South is able
to grow an average crop of 15,000,000
bales, which the world stands ready to
consume at about 10 cents a pound.

David Starr Jordan says Japan is
America's best friend. What! And Capt.
Hobson still living?

Peace in China.

Recent dispatches from the Orient
bring the cheering statement that ne-
gotiations now pending between the
revolutionists and the Manchus promise
peace in the near future. It appears
that the revolution has now attained
such power that not only is it in po-
sition to dictate terms of peace, but
that the Manchus are seeking upon the
negotiations as the last resort of a lost
cause.

At this distance, it is, perhaps, not
possible to judge accurately the merits
of the situation, and in America there
has been almost from the beginning
much sympathy with the rebels in their
efforts to throw off the yoke of oppres-
sion which they have patiently borne for
centuries. Their success is not looked
upon with disfavor in this country,
where the citizen enjoys freedom as his
birthright. If, therefore, the Chinese
revolutionists succeed in driving out a
reactionary and tyrannous monarchy
and in establishing constitutional gov-
ernment they will suffer nothing in the
estimation of Americans.

However, it is feared that the estab-
lishment of a republic in China, in which
the people shall rule, as they do in
Great Britain or France or America,
will not come without much struggle

and a long period of civil and social
turmoil in that ancient land. First of
all, the Manchus, seasoned in intrigue,
craft, and chicanery, will die hard. For
a long time the reactionary forces in
China will be a mighty menace to free
institutions. In the second place, the
people of China, unused to the admin-
istration of their government, will find
the guiding of the ship of state no easy
task. That they will quarrel among
themselves, that faction will oppose fac-
tion, is inevitable, and possibly revolu-
tion will succeed revolution before last-
ing peace and prosperity settles down
upon the oldest of the nations.

This does not seem to daunt the re-
publican spirit in China, and should not
discourage the rest of the world. The
experience of the Occident, however,
forces the conclusion that republicanism
in the Orient has a long and hard road
to travel before it reaches the goal of
safety and peace.

Anyway, it is impossible for King
George to be assassinated as often as
reported.

Victor Berger may be right when he
says that an eight-hour law should be
drawn by bricklayers and approved by
newspaper men. But whatever they may
approve, newspaper men work all hours.

A writer says a thin girl needs four
things. The main thing she needs is
flesh.

The timekeeper for that aeroplane race
across the continent should be employed
by the month.

Elbert H. Gary seems to find it ex-
tremely difficult to agree with any of the
critics of the steel trust.

The ice trust has been fined \$5,000 in
New York, and it will not be surprising
if the consumers find the price of ice
advancing.

The idea of separating housewives with
bayonets was welcomed by those dem-
onstrators of the boarding houses who have
found them impervious to knives and
forks.

The Englishman who recently paid
\$42,700 for a horse cannot be persuaded
that automobiles have rendered horses
worthless.

An analysis of the air in the crowded
street cars will doubtless disclose a good
deal of sulphur in it.

Senator La Follette could create a fine
sensation by making a New Year resolu-
tion not to be a candidate for anything
again.

Congressional investigations are costly,
but they seem necessary to a republican
form of government.

If Russia would only observe treaties
with the same nicety it does language
in which they are abrogated there
would be no occasion for the abrogation.

Not only Jim Watson, but other Repub-
lican visitors from Indiana are handing
it to Chairman Lee of the State commit-
tee, who stirred up a distress of a single
day by declaring that Taft could not
carry Indiana. Watson lost no time in
making report that Lee had been wanting
his life and had failed to reach it.

He is simply sure that the office has
not come to him after much effort," he
said. "Let me remark that Indiana will
come across in the national convention
with a solid vote for Taft and do equally
well at election time."

Other Hoosier Republicans tell that Lee
was once almost captured when told that
he was a man to live a month on a bushel
of wheat, but who wants to be a horse?

From the Philadelphia Record.

With the average Congressman economy
may begin at home, but it ends
before he gets to Washington to cast his
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The Census Bureau at Washington es-
timates that the world can probably use
14,500,000 bales of American cotton out
of this year's crop. The remaining mil-
lion bales might be used for seed.

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It is announced that we have enough
ammunition in our army arsenals to
last three and a half years. What was
Secretary Stimson trying to do when
he said we would find our army unpre-
pared? Was he trying to get some nation
into trouble?

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THE "SHOP EARLY" POET.

He commenced a month ago
With advice,
Probably thought a month or so
Would suffice.
He, expecting when he slept,
Sang his song:
At his pleading sadly kept
Right along.
Now he lets the matter drop
And is still,
We are huddled out to shop
When we will.

Uncle Pennywise Says:
I don't know which is wiser, epigrams
or dialect.

Utilizing Time.

"Much can be accomplished by utiliz-
ing the odd moments."
"That's right. I know a woman who
read 'Rasselas' while she was dumpy
at bridge."

Would Keep It Quiet.

"Can't you gimme a small raise?"
"We gave you a raise when you got
married."
"And I foolishly told my wife about it.
I'd like to get hold of a couple of
dollars every week for my own use."

No End to It.

Some bought gifts early, they avow,
Yet still they stew
They hustle forth and daily now
Exchange a few.

Hubby Explains.

"John, before we were married you
bought me much handsome presents."
"My general expenses were lighter
then. You lived on your father, and I
lived on free lunch."

Saving Time.

"Wife, which shall we take in to-
night?"
"I'll try to make up my mind between
now and dinner time."
"Make up your complexion at the same
time; won't you?"

He Specifies.

"Now, hubby, give me your attention."
"Well?"
"What sort of cigars do you want for
Christmas? I want to buy the right
kind this year."
"Panatolas. They're just the shape
of your new tube gown."

THE POLITICAL PROCESSION

The New Jersey Democratic contingent
in Congress, including Senator Martine,
admitted en masse a good deal of elu-
sion yesterday over the output of Vice
President Hughes, the New Jersey
member of the National Committee.
Hughes was thought to have become
lukewarm in Wilson's cause, but his
latest utterance all but puts Wilson in
the White House. He says that Wilson
is really stronger outside of New Jersey
than at home, but he adds "if that
were possible." Then he announces that
the newspapers do not adequately report
the real Wilson enthusiasm as it is
found by Wilson managers, who are
stirring it up. "Anyhow, Wilson will be
nominated, almost if not quite by accla-
mation" is the summing up of Hughes,
who, like all reconverted sinners, has
an excess of enthusiasm.

They are still conferring in Colorado
about the Senatorial vacancy. A week
ago there was a stir at both ends of
the line, with frequent long night tele-
graphic letters between Washington and
Pueblo conference agreed upon a com-
mittee of three to meet to-day with a
similar committee representing Spain, an
active Senatorial candidate in Denver.
Even so, there is not much hope that
Gov. Shafroth will call a special ses-
sion of the legislature, as he has re-
sisted the limit of political and personal
pressure up to date.

Congressman Rucker, a Democrat,
who has been favorably considered as
a candidate for the Senate, has come to
Washington as a lawyer this time, and
indicates no regret that he is not in the
political running. The temper of Bartlett
in Nevada, New York, and Washington that
calls for a technical knowledge of mines
and the precious metals of the earth. To
trace himself the more thoroughly for the
case, Bartlett has been attending a mining
school after he had served Nevada and
the nation in Congress. It seemed a bit
odd at first to be going to school again
after several years of law and politics.
All this will not prevent a careful con-
sideration of the Democratic sentiment in
Nevada when it is time to elect delegates
to the next national convention, and as
Nevada will have but six delegates,
Bartlett will know them all and may be
able to get them to vote for him.

Col. Carl J. Hester, of Columbus,
paid a visit yesterday to Washington.
Col. Hester has not actually been in
politics at home, save as a rich ap-
parel soldier on a governor's staff, and
that is hardly a political appointment. He
is, however, the president of the Na-
tional Association of Brewers, represent-
ing millions and millions of capital, not
to mention immense political power, es-
pecially in close States, districts, and
counties.

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EVENTS IN FOREIGN LANDS

Attention has been directed once
more to the doings of British archae-
ologists in Jerusalem. This time it is
announced that it has been considered
unwise for the expedition to Palestine
led by Capt. Parker, brother of the Earl
of Morley, and it left England about
three months ago for the purpose of
searching for treasure supposed to be
buried beneath the temples of David
and Solomon.

The party embarked on board a yacht
at Monte Carlo and proceeded to Jaffa,
but it did not land, having been per-
suaded that it would be unwise to pro-
ceed with the planned investigation. In
view of the excitement which further
excavation might cause among the popu-
lace.

It was only last spring that Capt.
Parker and his companions returned to
England, after a season's work in the
Holy City as a result of the excitement
caused by a report that the excavators
had removed treasure from the Mosque
of Omar, although that charge had been
denied emphatically.

The work was to consist of digging
operations among the underground pas-
sages in Mount Sion, the supposed site
of ancient Zion, but not a truck was
which supplies Jerusalem with cabbages.
The undertaking was to be directed from
the headquarters at the village of Silem
and was to be supervised by Turkish
government inspectors, who had been re-
spected especially by the autumn ports
at Constantinople.

During previous excavations by Capt.
Parker and his friends some valuable
discoveries had been made. Attention
was first directed to the reopening of
an ancient shaft discovered sixty years
ago by Sir Charles Warren. The greater
part of the dig was devoted to re-
moving the rubbish from this shaft, and
a quantity of pottery, but none older
than the Herodian period, was found.
Last season the excavators penetrated
under the Hill of Olives, where a series
of galleries and tunnels were required.
A number of natural caves were dis-
covered with human bodies lying on nat-
ural shelves of rock. These were held to
be remains of Jewish slaves who had been
buried there by Jerusalem was taken by
King David, and were estimated at a
date 2,000 years B. C.

As regards the other level, the excava-
tors found Jewish pottery of the same
period, which gave evidence of a
very high state of civilization, quite equal
to that of the Israelites of 2,000 years
ago. The diggers also found a series of
chambers, evidently intended for the
reception of corpses, which had clearly
been used later by Israelites as dwelling
places. A part of the old city wall was
also found, situated at the same level as
Ophel, but nothing that could be taken
as irrefutable evidence that the Temple
of Solomon ever existed in Palestine.

The "burial" (castle) of Hohenzollern-
the seat of the ancestors of the German
Kaiser, or rather of the Kings of Prussia,
at the time when in payment for a loan
of money made to the then ruler of the
"Holy Roman Empire of the German nation,"
one of the Counts of Zollern was
awarded the custody of Anspach and
Beyreuth and Bavaria and a later Hohenzollern
"erect the Bear" made Mar-
quise of Brandenburg was severely
shaken by an earthquake recently, which
coming from the Tyrol Alps passed
through the Bavarian foothills.

The "present burg" is, in the main,
a modern building in Gothic style, remodel-
ed by King Frederick William IV of
Prussia in 1850. Only the chapel of the
original castle survives. This chapel once
had been a part of the castle, but the
castle was destroyed by Countess Eberhard
of Württemberg upon its surrender
by Frederick of Hohenzollern after a
siege of 112 days in 1849. The castle
before the surrender a "white lady" had
been seen to approach and enter the
castle, the soldiers making way for her
in terror, and many naturally believed
that a usual thing was the Hohenzollern
"white lady" which since re-
peatedly has appeared to the Prussian
Hohenzollerns in their Berlin and Potsdam
palaces foretelling disaster. But
now the castle is no longer a "white lady,"
but a fair damsel of the neighborhood
who adopted this disguise to get access to
her lover Frederick.

Among living princes the one with the
most prison experience is Duke Günther
of Schleswig-Holstein, the brother of the
German Emperor. Since his marriage
Duke Günther has proved a most staid
and respectable member of society, but
his bachelor was the hero of many
exercises. For several of these his im-
perial brother-in-law inflicted terms of
imprisonment, the sentence in one case
being to two months. The water-
tower, however, has never proved so ungal-
lant as the late King Humbert of Italy, who
shut up the Duchess of Aosta in prison
for riding a bicycle in a divided skirt.

The "swinging bolt" of Queen Mary
of England during her trip to India for
the durbar is but a very unromantic
device against sneakiness, compared
with that prepared for the princess
royal of England, when that lady crossed
the channel to Belgium in 1892. Sir
Tiebout de Mayers, the great doctor,
brought all his skill to bear on the mat-
ter, and ordered first of all that cinna-
mon, coriander, anise, ambergis, musk,
and sugar should be made into a sort of
candy to be sucked throughout the jour-
ney